

Robbins rides again as 1990s debate begins

The great debate on higher education began this week with a firm statement from the universities that they would fight to keep the Robbins principle of expansion.

Mr Gordon Oakes, minister of state for higher education, launched the debate last week when he unveiled the discussion document "Higher Education into the 1990s" which contains five possible models for the future.

Mr Oakes told a conference organised by the Association of University Teachers and *The Times Higher Education Supplement* that he favoured the fifth model which expects that because of social, cultural and economic changes there might not be a decline in the number of students in higher education in the 1990s.

The Association of University Teachers supported this view. It said that although the 10-year-old population started to decline in 1982-83, the association believed that a growth in the number of mature and working class students would mean that the numbers seeking higher education would continue to increase.

"Universities and university teachers want to keep activated the Robbins principle that all who are qualified by ability and attainment for a university education should be provided with it."

"Mature students have not been coming forward in larger numbers because financial provision for them is not adequate and not because universities put up any barriers to their entry."

"Working-class children do not enter universities in the same proportion as children in other social classes because schools and parents do not do enough to encourage them to stay on at school."

Union out in the cold

by Patricia Santinelli

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is to protest to the Government about not being represented on the new and special programme boards of the Youth Opportunities Programme which was officially launched this week.

NATFHE which represents 65,000 teachers is angry that it has been overlooked by the Manpower Services Commission in spite of repeated requests to be included.

Mr Bill Barden, education secretary of NATFHE, said that it was regrettable that a service which had the potential of making a substantial contribution was being ignored. "If the MSC is really serious about involving the further education service, as would seem from their many public statements, then it seems wrong that there has been no serious attempt to do so," he said.

The YOP programme is to cost £800m over five years and provide 234,000 16 to 18-year-olds with the opportunity to follow an integrated programme of training and education, and 8,000 unemployed adults with jobs as supervisors. Each youngster is to receive a first rate allowance of £15.50 a week free of tax and insurance contributions.

Grants protest

Miss Sue Shipman, president of the National Union of Students, has written to the Prime Minister claiming that more than 10 per cent of further education students have been forced to abandon their courses because of lack of funds.

The letter is timed to coincide with a student march through Birmingham today in support of the NUS demand for a 20 per cent increase in grant levels. The march was originally planned in London but had to be switched as a result of the police ban on London demonstrations.

The National Union of Students also backed the expansion of further education. Mr Peter Ashby, the union's deputy president, welcomed the opportunity of consultation.

He said the crucial question was whether universities could devise more courses which would appeal to mature students. There should be greater provision for research into new curricula.

It would be wrong to make the assumption that all the new courses should be at degree level. There should be a big expansion of part-time courses in the universities to provide the base for a mass education system.

The union would also be raising the question of the expansion of initial teacher training in the universities.

Lord Boyle, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, told the AUF/THES conference that he believed the vice-chancellors and the University Grants Committee would not agree to any proposal which broke with the Robbins principle.

Though more working-class children had not been attracted into higher education as a result of the expansion in the 1960s, this did not mean they would not be attracted to it in the 1990s.

Any attempt to refurbish and present the two-year Diploma in Higher Education as a university option would be resisted as firmly in the 1990s as it had been in 1972.

Organisations have until June 1 to respond to the document and Mr Oakes said he hoped the Government's policy on higher education would be decided next year.

YOP members for the NUS?

by Sue Reid

A major plan to make the 240,000 unemployed young people on the Manpower Services Commission's proposed Youth Opportunities Programme members of the National Union of Students could be finalized later this year.

The confidential plan, which has been the subject of detailed negotiations between the NUS and the MSC in recent months, could swell the union's membership from the present 800,000 to more than one million if it wins the MSC's backing.

The new YOP scheme, due to become fully operational in September, was launched officially this week by the MSC. It is expected to provide 234,000 unemployed young people aged between 16 and 18 with training and work experience each year.

A majority of the students will take programmes lasting up to 12 months and it is these students that the NUS is anxious to attract to its ranks. A pilot project to test the viability of the membership plan will be undertaken by the NUS in conjunction with the MSC in the near future.

Mr Trevor Phillips, national secretary of the NUS, was last month elected to the management board of the YOP programme, the first time the NUS has been represented on a major government planning committee relating to education and training.

A MSC spokesman, commenting this week on the membership scheme, said: "The NUS have not put forward concrete proposals to us about this plan but we have had talks with them about it. The union has said it is very interested in what we have been doing and will assist us in any way possible."

The NUS confirmed that discussions had been taking place with the MSC. A spokesman said: "A pilot project may be undertaken in the near future. We have had initial talks with the MSC but negotiations are still going on."

Opposition to student union aid plan

by Peter David

Department of Education and Science plans to re-examine the government's financial aid to student unions and increase the national subsidy to £21 next year have run into strong local government opposition.

At a meeting last week the Council of Local Education Authorities told DES officials that the department's scheme, which would entail paying a compulsory minimum union fee of £15 for all students receiving mandatory grants, would prove expensive while failing to meet criticisms of the existing system.

A DES document detailing the proposed changes estimates that they would cost £21m to implement next year, compared with £16.5m if the existing system was continued. Student union fees cost £13m in the current year.

The local authorities, however, have proposed an entirely different scheme without any compulsory minimum. A paper written by CLEA's further education advisory team advises channelling student union finances directly through colleges and universities instead of

through student grants under the present system.

The CLEA paper claims that under present arrangements "those who have to meet the bill have no say in determining the amount. And those who determine the amount, since they do not have to meet it from their own funds, are not in the best position to resist demands from students."

In the CLEA proposals student unions would receive money directly through their own colleges, which would in turn receive their funds from the University Grants Committee, the DES or the local authorities. "So far as the polytechnics and other colleges are concerned the maintaining loan would then be free either to determine the amount of the union fee or to leave the governors to determine the amount within a total budget for the institution."

Student unions at universities would be funded directly out of UGC money and voluntary college unions would get their money from the DES, the paper says.

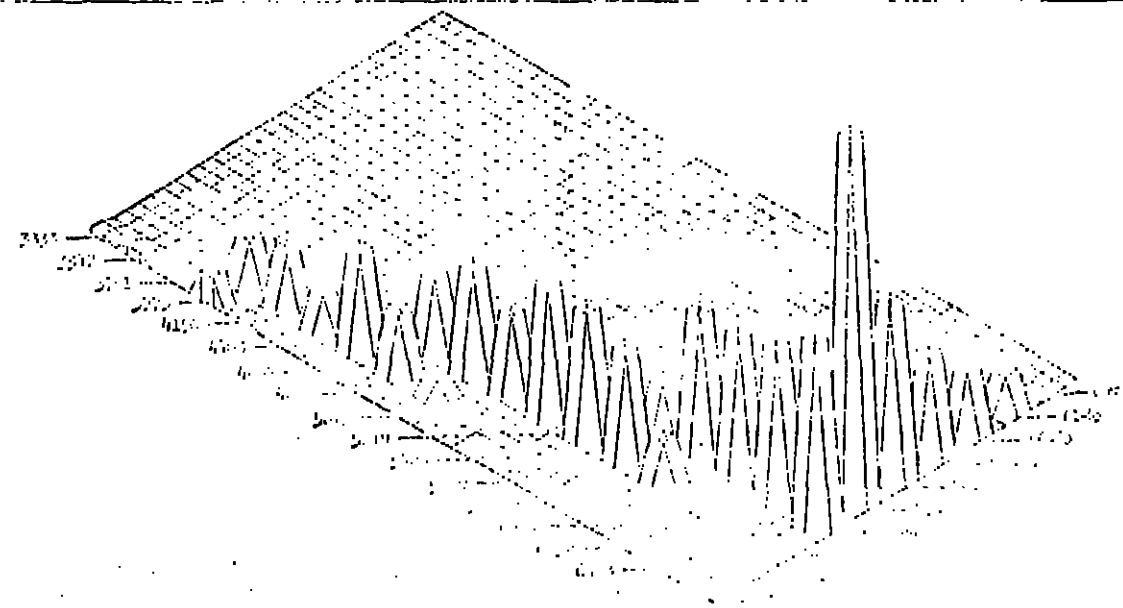
In a comment on the DES plan for a compulsory minimum the local authority paper argues that it would not alter the position in universities, polytechnics and other large col-

leges where fees are already above the guaranteed minimum.

But it would increase expenditure in other colleges where fees are generally lower than the proposed minimum and automatic increase will be involved. "It seems more appropriate in these colleges for the extent of financial support for student unions should be examined on an individual basis, rather than based on a national minimum fee in relation to establishments of quite different character," the paper says.

Elsewhere the CLEA paper points out occasional criticisms of the use of money by student unions. "Whilst this might pose a danger to the 'double value' of the employment of excessive staff or the support of too many substandard officers, it is the degree of subsidy of such events."

But it reflects the idea of making union membership voluntary. "Whilst this might pose a danger to direct their activities along the line which commanded majority student support, the more likely event, any rate in the short run, would probably be the collapse of student unions and, in the absence of any means of supporting it, the DES the paper concludes.



A three-dimensional graph produced by Birmingham University's promotion backlog of its lecturers waiting to be given senior posts. 1906A computer showing the

Mrs Williams defends status quo for science training

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

Scientific education and research in Britain are among the best in the world. But the inadequate application of our innovative work is causing us to lag behind many countries in major developments, Mrs Shirley Williams, the secretary for education, has warned.

However, Mrs Williams, speaking to a select committee on science and technology, denied there was any need to separate science from education and incorporate it with technology. If this happened, our present efficient dual-support system—which allows for basic university funding through the University Grants Committee with research work where backed by the five research councils—would be put under strain.

The responsibility for science did not reside wholly with the DES anyway, she added, but also with other Government departments who were equally concerned with technology. Scientists and the research councils did not want to lose their connections with the education which, by its very nature, was vitally linked with science.

She denied that Britain had slipped behind other countries in scientific research. We were among the leaders in numbers of Nobel prize winners, citations for major scientific achievements and general scientific innovations.

"This country has certainly not fallen behind in science," Mrs Williams declared. "For instance, in the fields of molecular biology, chemistry and nuclear physics, we are still in the first rank."

"The problem lies between research and its application in industry. When you look at the number of products marketed, the figures tumble."

The interface between science and technology was causing difficulty, she admitted. There had been too little interaction between education and industry in the past, although over the past ten years there have been attempts to bring them together. A particularly encouraging development had been the setting up of teaching companies in which university engineers, scientists, technicians and manufacturing firms to postgraduate courses with industrial emphasis.

"I am reasonably content about the number of science graduates coming from universities and polytechnics but there is an inadequate proportion of engineers and technical graduates. Also, we are having nothing like the number of support technicians that are needed," Mrs Williams added.

She rejected the suggestion that there should be a Minister for Science with the DES. The two disciplines were so closely linked that such a minister would mean that science would receive far too much priority.

More overseas students apply to universities

The number of overseas candidates applying to university is likely to increase more than the number of home candidates, according to the Universities' Central Council of Admissions.

The latest figures published by the council show that by February 15 7.1 per cent more overseas candidates had applied than in the same date last year.

The percentage increase for home candidates was 1.8 per cent. The number of home candidates is expected to increase by an amount which matches the increase in the age group from which they come.

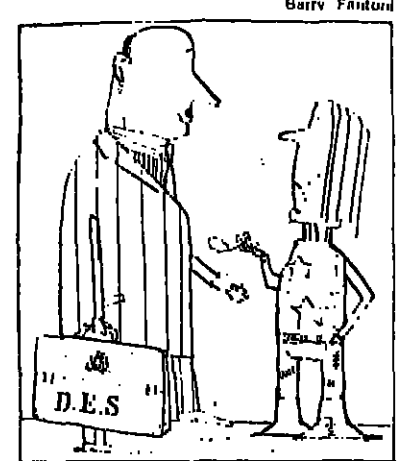
Since overseas students tend to apply later, it is less easy to predict about them.

NEXT WEEK

Japanese studies. Professors and professionals. Darwin colloquium. New maths project at South East Polytechnic.

Robin McKie on the EEC schools and technology research. Educational Centres Movement.

Japanese studies, page 10



"Congratulations, I've just made it possible for you to go to Christ Church."

Oxbridge bows to college fee changes

by Judith Judd

Oxford and Cambridge colleges will surrender the right to fix their own fees under a new system negotiated with the Department of Education and Science. Final details have still to be worked out but it is expected to be in operation for the next academic year.

The aim is to end the commitment of local authorities to pay whatever fees the colleges decide to charge and to make the colleges publicly accountable for the money.

Oxford and Cambridge are the only universities where two fees are charged: that paid to the university, which is the same as that paid by students elsewhere; and the fee paid to the college, between £800 and £900 in Oxford and between £500 and £900 in Cambridge.

Under the new scheme the colleges and the DES will negotiate an average fee increase each year. It will then be up to the colleges to decide which should charge more than average and which should charge less. A committee elected by the colleges will sort out the agreed sum of money.

They have succeeded in modifying the original DES proposal, first put to them by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education, nearly a year ago. This would have resulted in a standard fee for each student regardless of the college he attended. It was decided it was unworkable because of the problem of transferring money from rich to poor colleges.

Mr D. J. Wenden, the bursar of All Souls, Oxford, said the colleges were bound to see the new arrangement as a restriction on their freedom. However, he said: "We believe this proposal is not unreasonable."

CDP call for more funds turned down

The Council of Local Education Authorities is to turn down a request by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics for an increase in financial support.

At a meeting this week the council decided not to agree to a substantial rise in the CDP's annual budget of £30,000. The costs of the committee's secretariat are paid for out of the local government advanced further education pool.

The decision comes after relations between local government and the CDP have been strained by a year of disagreements between their respective members on the Oakes committee on the management of higher education.

Black Rhodesian academics want university Africanised

by Sue Reid

Black academics at the University of Rhodesia are demanding its Africanisation and the removal of non-African teaching staff unsympathetic to the ideal of a new Zimbabwe.

A document circulating in Salisbury but unpublished in this country has been drawn up by 27 of the university's 31 black academics, urging the complete Africanisation of the university's curricula and academic staff.

It warns that staff "who have made it their duty over the years to obstruct African progress in appointments and promotions" should be removed.

The document is in response to a confidential paper by Professor Robert Craig, the university's principal, called "The University and Constitutional Change", and alleges that racial discrimination has permeated the low number of African staff in established posts. Less than 10 per cent of the university's 272 administrative and academic staff positions are filled by blacks.

Professor Craig's paper warned that Rhodesia was on the brink of political and social changes which would have a "radical" impact upon the university. If a constitutional settlement was achieved, he noted, the possibility of graduates of the university undergoing further studies in the United Kingdom

before returning to teaching, research and administrative posts.

But he added that approaches had been made to the Ministry of Overseas Development in London for financial assistance to help with the secondment to the university of British academics and administrative staff for periods of one or two years.

"The black lecturers say: 'Some people of ill will may accuse us of racism because for them Africanisation means the expulsion of all non-African teachers and their competent or not.'"

"While Africanisation is a policy we strongly advocate, there are people of non-African or non-black origin who have identified themselves with the African cause. Such people come under our definition of Africans provided they are committed to the new Zimbabwe nation."

The development of an African country like the future Zimbabwe could be carried out only by Africans. "It is in the primary and secondary schools, teacher training and technical colleges and universities that Africa will carry out its true economic, social and cultural revolution. Only the African will be able to teach the African pupil and student how and why we must carry out the revolutionary tasks."

The team, led by Dr Gordon Chikanda, the university's newly appointed sociology lecturer, maintains: "The so-called exact or natural sciences will not change, only in the manner they are taught. But philosophy and the humanities will have to undergo considerable transformation in order that the new social and political order might be interpreted from an African perspective."

Africanisation would remove racial discrimination in the hiring and promotion of staff, improve international teaching and research contacts, swell student numbers and make the university more socially oriented.

The document rejects Professor Craig's suggestion that Africanisation should "begin at the bottom". "There are many qualified Africans both here and abroad who are willing to take up senior positions in the university. The problem is not a shortage of manpower but of racial discrimination," it says.

"In order to effect a complete restructuring and re-orientation of the university it is essential that many senior positions are Africanised without delay. We know from experience and from personal knowledge of the persons now in senior positions that many of them would resist change," the document warns.

It urges that the University of Rhodesia must produce students who remain as an integral part of a new society and regard themselves in Nkomo's words as "servants in training."

The document also calls for a restructuring and re-orientation of the university. It is essential that many senior positions are Africanised without delay. We know from experience and from personal knowledge of the persons now in senior positions that many of them would resist change," the document warns.

ILEA drops its £50,000 fine on Thames Polytechnic

by Peter David

The Inner London Education Authority has reprieved one of the two polytechnics "fined" £50,000 for exceeding their overseas student intake quotas.

Thames Polytechnic, which was closed down for several weeks after students protested against the authority's action, will have its full grant restored. But the Polytechnic of Central London will not know its fate until a meeting of the polytechnic council next week.

Dr D. E. R. Godfrey, director of Thames, was very pleased that the ILEA had accepted the polytechnic's arguments against the fine. He pointed out that Thames had intended to observe the quota policy but had been prevented from doing so by technical difficulties.

The PCL, on the other hand, has consistently opposed the quota policy. Dr Colin Addison, its director, said this week: "We want a positive policy to enable more British students to take our courses, not a negative one designed to keep all the foreign students out of marginal places."

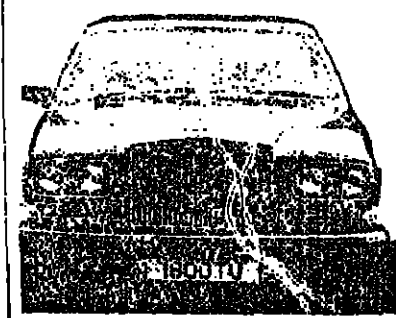
Mr Ellis Hillman, chairman of the ILEA's further and higher education subcommittee, has been authorised to decide whether to go ahead with the PCL fine in the light of a discussion on overseas students at next week's meeting of the polytechnic council.

A recommendation endorsed by the ILEA committee this week instructs Mr Hillman first to consult the leader of the authority, the leader of the opposition, and ILEA councillors and officers who attend the polytechnic council as officers or members.

The decision to lift the Thames fine and defer a decision on PCL marks a second switch in ILEA policy. In January a proposal to reduce the two less than £100,000 was rejected by the further and higher education subcommittee. Two weeks later, the same committee voted for fines totalling £100,000.

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1985 blueprint foresees longer degree courses

by Judith Judd

Longer degree courses and shorter courses for retraining should be the pattern for the future at Surrey University, Dr Anthony Kelly, the vice-chancellor, says in a policy paper.

The paper, *A Blueprint for 1985 and Beyond*, has been presented to the Policy Working Party and will now be discussed throughout the university.

Dr Kelly says the introduction of 3 and 4 levels to replace A level will mean that students will arrive with less specialist knowledge. Hence the need for a change in the length of courses.

He foresees an increasing international awareness coupled with an increase in regional awareness. "Our undergraduate course will be judged by international standards, but retaining our activities in adult education will place much more emphasis on local conditions."

Extra-mural activities should increase and should receive active support from the departments. The universities will also have to make more use of their buildings. "I do not believe that more will be available from the UGC for labour-

tores for engineering, physical sciences, drawing offices or work shops."

As a result, more sharing will be necessary. "Practical work is decreasing in many departments and computer-based modelling is growing. The demand on academic space will be for office-type accommodation."

On the question of overseas students Dr Kelly suggests there might be two types of course. The first, founded with the interests of foreign students in mind, which would not be financed mainly through public funds.

The second catering mainly for students from home with a small proportion—say, no more than 10 per cent—of overseas students. New courses should not be started unless they are unique and all should be planned on a four-year basis with an industrial professional year.

Dr Kelly expects that the PhD will be less popular in 1985 than now in engineering and applied science. Short postgraduate courses, part-time and retraining courses, must become more important. The university should beware of too large a proportion of foreign students on these.

Sir Ashley resigns as head of CLEA

Sir Ashley Bramall, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, has resigned as head of the powerful Council of Local Education Authorities and leader of the management side of the Barnham salary committee.

In a statement this week he said that he disagreed with the way his local government colleagues were handling the current teachers' pay negotiations and that he had not been consulted about the release of a press statement condemning the teachers' proposed salaries.

No decision has yet been taken on a successor.

New APC president

Dr William Bosley, principal of Slough College of Higher Education, is the new president of the Association of Principals of Colleges. Dr Tony Peace, principal of Bolton College of Technology, and former president retired at APC's annual general meeting last week.

Sir Harold's gift

Sir Harold Wilson, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has given 184 books to the university library. Sir Harold originally offered 500 books on political and economic affairs but a large number of them were already in the library.

Help from the computer

Computer networks being used to distribute job information nationwide and for forecasting youngsters' chances of success in education and occupation are described by Dr Jim Closs of Edinburgh University in a special issue of the *Journal of Occupational Psychology* devoted to computers in vocational guidance (Vol 51, no 1 published for the British Psychological Society by Cambridge University Press, £15.00).

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On-the-spot repairs: the poster says it all for National Union of Student demonstrators who lobbied Parliament last week to highlight their grants campaign.

Sympathetic MPs welcome diminutive grants lobby

by Peter David

Mrs Sue Slipman and her National Union of Students executive were backed by only a few score of troops when the union's parliamentary lobby for higher grants was held last week. Many students, it turned out, had stayed away because the national protest march had to be switched from London to Birmingham after the police ban on London demonstrations.

But in the event, the absence of supporters at the Palace of Westminster hardly mattered. The clutch of MPs who came to listen to the lobbyists appeared almost unanimously to support the NUS grants campaign.

The students want their undergraduate grants raised from £1,010 to £1,280 for students outside London. This would mean an increase from £1,145 to £1,450 for London students and from £785 to £995 for home-based students. The NUS also demands the phased abolition of parental means tests and a full review of student support for the 1980s.

It is equally safe to say that the MPs who turned up at the lobby, most of whom, it must be said, were somewhat remote from power.

Neither Mrs Williams, the Secretary of State, nor minister, Mr Cocks, attended. But Mr Norman St John Stevas, the opposition

education spokesman, quickly agreed that a full review was needed of the student grant system which had degenerated into a "shambles".

He said the £19.50 allowance offered to Manpower Services Commission trainees was an incentive for pupils to leave school early, and pledged that a Conservative government would "give priority" to a reduction in the parental grant contribution.

Mr Ron Thomas, Labour MP for Bristol, was less enthusiastic about a review, and argued that immediate action was possible to stop Tory cuts, like A-level "strawmen" cutting back their discretionary grants to students.

Mr Tom Iremonger, Labour MP for Birmingham Selly Oak, warned that as a result of the economic squeeze the educational system was becoming more inflexible. He wanted to see immediate increases in grants and the abolition of the parental means test. The £110m cost of doing away with the parental contribution was "chicken feed" by government standards, he said.

Confronted by the fervour of the demonstrators, the diminutive student lobby, led by Mrs Slipman, was clearly not optimistic about anything being done. The Government, she said, was not willing to review student grants because of lack of finance, and for the time being, that seemed to be that.

Holland proposals for aiding jobless come under fire

by Maggie Richards

Measures outlined in the Holland Report for aiding jobless young people were criticized as ineffective and unrealistic by the long-term problem of unemployment at a conference on Saturday.

The theme of the conference, organized by the Association for Recurrent Education, was the challenge of Unemployed Youth. It prompted all three speakers to level criticism at the Holland proposals, and led to a call for a new approach to the problem, based on a recurrent education structure.

Most severe of the comment, on Holland came from Mr Chris Branks of Youth Aid who warned that the Holland programme of work preparation and work experience courses for the jobless would serve only to further disorient unemployed young people.

Mr David Bleakley, senior lecturer in peace studies at Bradford University, spoke of the effects of long-term unemployment in Northern Ireland. All the remedies now being applied in Britain had already been tried and had failed dismally in Ulster, he said.

An alternative to the Holland policy was suggested by Mr Arthur Gould, lecturer in social sciences at Loughborough University. He viewed the Holland proposals as the penultimate step along the road to the introduction of compulsory education and training for the 16 to 19 age range. Young people would become the recipients of educational

opportunities that they might be able to use to better advantage at a later period in life.

Putting forward the argument for the introduction of paid educational leave, Mr Gould told the conference: "We need to get away from the idea that unemployment is something to be suffered by the unemployed, and to recognize that the rest of us might actually benefit from less employment."

A widespread policy of paid educational leave would release sufficient people from employment at regular intervals to create work for the jobless.

The irony of the present well-intentioned schemes was that the education and training being provided for young people would be of little use if they obtained work.

Young people who had been eager to leave school were unlikely to seize any opportunity of further education. "The concept of recurrent education supplies a much better rationale on which to frame education and employment policies," Mr Gould said.

In his address on the way in which the unemployment problem had been tackled in Northern Ireland, Dr Bleakley warned of the effects of increasing automation in industry. He called for a job preservation programme whose role would be to monitor and assess industrial developments.

Large-scale unemployment would pose the greatest single threat to the stability of British society.

NUS propose axe for tuition fees

Detailed proposals for the abolition of tuition fees have been submitted to the Government by the National Union of Students. They include a request for legislation giving all adults the right to specified postgraduate education, with their fees paid automatically by their local education authority.

The NUS submission argues that under present arrangements education for students who do not receive automatic grants determined by their ability to pay tuition fees. Even in a theoretical situation of much reduced levels, this practice of a contrived barrier to the income is unacceptable to the NUS.

Instead, the union wants all student fees paid automatically once an applicant has been accepted on a course. "Our one education is that students should be entitled to follow a course of education with their fees automatically guaranteed by the state. The objective is to secure a genuine opportunity of continuing education to all adults, rather than a virtual endless education for few."

Under the NUS scheme all would be entitled to a minimum of two years of time non-advanced course and years on an advanced course. Their fees met by their local authorities.

Part-time courses, too, would be covered for state payment of fees and would be abolished for non-graduate students. "So that 'sandwich' could become the method for regulating entry to graduate courses."

The NUS submission requested a standing call for an end to the differential between home and overseas students. It is a result of the economic squeeze the educational system was becoming more inflexible. He wanted to see immediate increases in grants and the abolition of the parental means test. The £110m cost of doing away with the parental contribution was "chicken feed" by government standards, he said.

Confronted by the fervour of the demonstrators, the diminutive student lobby, led by Mrs Slipman, was clearly not optimistic about anything being done. The Government, she said, was not willing to review student grants because of lack of finance, and for the time being, that seemed to be that.

News in brief

Dentistry inquiry is launched

An inquiry into dental education and training in Britain has been set up by the National Foundation.

The committee of inquiry will be headed by Professor T. C. The former vice-chancellor of the University of York and the present director of the Ciba Foundation, will be secretary. The membership of the committee is to be announced shortly. Their remit will be to review education needs in dentistry and to advise on the principles of future development to be based.

Other ways and means

A 57-page directory of "alternative information", detailing publications, organizations, radical groups and bookshops throughout Britain, has been published by the National Union of Students. Entitled *Other Ways and Means*, it is intended for students, teachers and librarians and is available for 95p, post from the NUS, 302 Penton Road, London N1.

Honour for ambassador

Mr Kingston Brewster, the States Ambassador, is to receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Southampton in July.



A brave new educational world which will turn domestic television sets into teaching machines, give students advice about higher education admissions and revolutionize careers offices may be a reality by 1981. This follows last week's decision by the Post Office to bring forward to next year the start of Viewdata, the system which links television sets via telephones to locally based computers. Mr Peter Benton, left, managing director of the Post Office Telecommunications and Mr Alex Reid, managing director of Viewdata, show off one of the terminals.

BBC and IBA second senior staff to project

by Maggie Richards

The team to undertake a major study of ways in which broadcasting resources could be used to aid young people has been announced.

Both the BBC and Independent Broadcasting Authority are seconding a senior member of their organization's education staff to work on the project, which is to be directed by Mr David Moore, principal of Nelson and Colne College in Lancashire.

As reported in *The Times* on February 1, the study is being sponsored by the two broadcasting bodies in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

At the official announcement of the start of the project Mr Peter Brinson, director of the Gulbenkian Foundation and chairman of the study steering committee, welcomed the collaboration of the BBC and IBA.

Work on the project will be carried out by Mr Noll Barnes, senior education officer in the BBC's further education section, and Mrs Jean Sargent, IBA education officer responsible for curriculum and community development.

The study will be investigating the possible role of broadcasting in preparing young people for adult life and the work environment. It will also be concerned with the teaching of vocational and non-vocational skills using radio and television.

The team will be commissioning research from other sources to obtain the views of young people, parents, teachers and employers. Their report is scheduled to be completed by the end of June.

Journal examines 'threat from Right'

The threat to academic freedom from increasing political intervention in education by the Right is examined in the latest issue of *Socialism and Education*, the journal of the Labour Party's Socialist Educational Association, published in a new format yesterday.

Six case studies of alleged intervention, ranging from the events surrounding the publication of Professor Julius Gould's *Attack on Higher Education* to the recall of sociology examination papers by Mr Terence Miller, the director of the Polytechnic of North London, are highlighted in the journal.

Commenting on this detailed examination, the Socialist Educational Association said this week: "Although the intervention is claimed by the Right wing to be a desire to curb 'extreme' elements, these cases show that it is mainly against Labour people or those with no political commitment who are being subjected to pressure."

Mrs Williams accused of being cautious and insipid

by Peter David

Mr Peter Ashby, deputy president of the National Union of Students and a member of the Labour Party's education and science sub-committee, last week accused Mrs Williams of being "the most cautious and insipid Secretary of State for Education we have had for years".

He told over 150 delegates at an NUS education conference in London that despite her apparent enthusiasm, Mrs Williams would not fight for resources in the Cabinet. The criticism came during a debate on NUS plans for a new system of education provision for the 16 to 19 age group, including a massive expansion of day-release for young workers.

Mr Ashby said that the new training programmes, initiated by the Manpower Services Commission and created enormous inequalities between MSC trainees and students on courses in non-advanced further education. But at least the MSC, unlike the Department of Education and Science, was able to ensure that money allocated for education was eventually spent.

Confirming reports that the NUS and the MSC are discussing the possibility of MSC trainees joining the union, Mr Ashby said the idea would have huge implications for the financial structure of the NUS. The MSC students might need to be given voting rights at national conference, and a separate MSC sector might be needed within the national union.

At present he said, the NUS did not have the staff capacity to meet the needs of MSC trainees, but there would be great long-term advantages in establishing a link.

The new examination put great emphasis on intellectual ability which previously had not been required," he said. "A lot of people in the system now would have passed the old examination."

Poly advert ban defied

Sheffield and Teesside refused to be bound by it. Instead of a national advertising campaign, the CDP sent out a courses supplement during the summer, describing courses on offer.

Now Sunderland insists it wants the right to establish its presence as a "distinctive institution in the way it sets to be most positive and beneficial".

But its statement says it does not intend to begin a rash of advertising. "There will be a carefully planned approach and certain aspects of the polytechnic will be promoted at key times throughout the year."

The statement adds: "Careful monitoring of response to course advertising has shown the national press to be consistently more cost-effective than the local press in generating inquiries, so the diversion of more resources to this area of activity is a natural progression for this polytechnic's publicity policy and reflects the fact that polytechnics are now national as well as local institutions."

Originally the CDP introduced the agreement in an attempt to eliminate competitive publicity, but advertising bills which in 1975 totalled £18,000 for space in three national newspapers. Twenty-two polytechnics gave their support to the scheme, and four of the remaining eight indicated they would abide by the spirit of the agreement. But from the start Newcastle, North East London,

Grant too low for cost of living, v-cs say

by Judith Judd

The present student grant is not enough to cover the cost of living, according to a working party set up by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to make a detailed survey in all universities of the amount of money a student needs to live on.

It concluded that the grant for a student living outside London, which is at present £1,010, should be just over £100 more. A similar exercise for students at London University suggested that their grants, now £1,145 a year, should be about £200 more.

The figures bear a close resemblance to those produced in a similar survey carried out by the National Union of Students. The union has told the Government that next year's grant should be 26 per cent higher than this year's, giving £1,280 for students outside London and £1,450 in London.

One development which especially

concerned the working party, whose conclusions were accepted by a full meeting of the CVCP, was the big increase in the cost of student lodgings. This had risen by 25 per cent since last year's survey. University halls of residence costs have risen much less because they have been artificially held down.

This has only been achieved in some cases at the expense of maintenance. The vice-chancellors argue that the present grant is thus based on hall fees, which are artificially low.

Another area of concern is the element in the grant which is allowed for books. The vice-chancellors believe it is grossly inadequate and have made representations to the Department of Education and Science that it should be earmarked and more generous.

The survey shows that the cost a student faces varies considerably according to the type of accommodation he has and the type of meals he eats. This year's grant is expected to go up between 9 and 10 per cent to keep pace with inflation. The Government is to carry out a major grants review in 1979-80.

£750,000 appeal for Oxford clinical centre

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

An appeal was launched in Oxford this week to raise the £750,000 needed for the founding of Green College, the new centre for clinical students, which aims to foster links between industry and medicine.

Speaking at a reception in the Royal Institution to launch the appeal, Sir Richard Doll, regius professor of medicine, the new college's warden-elect, said £1,250,000 had already been raised in contributions from trusts, commercial organizations, and individuals. This included money from Dr Cecil Green, the philanthropist and former chairman of Texas Instruments, after whom the college is named.

The first phase of the college is under construction at present near the Radcliffe Observatory in Oxford and it is planned to matriculate students there in October next year.

Sir Richard said the college's resources would be used to launch programmes which would be unique for a medical institution. It was already apparent that there should be close contacts between the pharmaceutical industry, academic departments of medicine and practising doctors, but medicine had much to gain from the experience of other sectors, such as the chemical, engineering and electronics industries.

The college will offer visiting fellowships to nominees of industrial firms who will be attached to a department at Oxford and be members of the college senior common room. The work there will include the development of bio-engineering and it is also planned to contribute to the more efficient use of the resources which go to health and social services.

The appeal, which is endorsed by the chancellor of the university, Mr Harold Macmillan, and the vice-chancellor, Sir Rex Richards, has been undertaken because it is felt that the college should not commit the university or the National Health Service, to any extra expense.

Green College will have an intake of 100 clinical students a year, with an eventual total complement of 300. In addition, there will be places for about 25 postgraduates working for other than medical degrees. There will be a common room for 50 fellows and 74 students will live in. More rooms for students will be provided near the college and a house will be provided for the warden.

The first group of 22 fellows has been appointed and they include not only university and National Health teaching staff, but biophysicists, social scientists, a nuclear physicist and an entomologist, as well as an administrator responsible for links with industry.

Maggie Richards on a movement that has made its mark Adult colleges for all the people

In 1914 a rambling old house in Birkenhead opened its doors for the first time as a new type of non-residential adult education centre. Coming a few days after the outbreak of the First World War, the occasion was rather overshadowed by other more momentous events—but by the end of hostilities Beechcroft, the Birkenhead Settlement, as being recognized as a milestone in the development of adult education.

The history of Beechcroft and its successors in the field of long-term residential colleges, is traced by A. John Allaway in a new book, *The Educational Centres Movement 1909-1977*, published by the National Institute of Adult Education, and the Educational Centres Association.

The movement, its struts back to the London Working Men's College, founded in 1854 by Frederick Denison Maurice and fellow Christian Socialists; the university settlements—including Foyebury Hall, established in 1884—and two Quaker-inspired institutions at York and Leeds, started within months of one another in 1909.

Beechcroft was begun by Mr Horace Fleming, a small-scale businessman with little more than average schooling, who gathered around him a group of his own kind—traders and weekly wage-earners—who were interested in political, social and religious issues, and who maintained a great belief in education as the means of improving society.

But Beechcroft rejected the patriarchal mode of government common in other institutions, as expressed by Maurice, founder of the London Working Men's College: We win begin the institution must claim authority over it, and not hastily resign over authority.

From the start, Beechcroft was determined to be democratic. Its governing body, consisting of representatives of Liverpool University, the local education authority, the Trades and Labour Council, and adult education officials, also included three members of the institution's students' association. There were also special arrangements in place for women students, and a nursery supervised by voluntary helpers to care for their children.

Mr Fleming, the centre's first warden, described it as: "the first non-residential people's college to have a programme comprehensive enough to suit all types of student; to use methods based on the belief that everybody wanted a education though they might fight shy of the word; and that every human interest has an educational value, if only it be rightly directed."

He defined his aim as incorporating the best elements of earlier institutions with: "a feature which was felt to be essential to adult education, a permanent centre which to its members would be both university and club."

This feature, he felt, should contain several elements: "The centre should house a vigorous common life; its educational methods should find expression in a flexible curriculum wide enough to cover a variety of interests and meet the needs of many types of people whatever the level of their intellectual attainment. Its policy should include self-government and so help to train its members for active and responsible citizenship."

In the wake of Beechcroft other adult education centres were established. But Mr Fleming's unflinching efforts on behalf of his institution were misinterpreted in one respect—it was envisaged that other centres could be financed on a similar basis.

A report published in 1916 on a similar venture in Wakefield suggested running costs would be significant because "all the work (of a valuable character) done voluntarily, including cleaning and general management". Another document, produced a few years later, purported to offer advice on "Running a Settlement on £150 a year".

The new centres were receiving recognition from government quarters, however. The Ministry of Reconstruction in 1919 drew attention to their work—as yet experimental, the national outgrowth of existing educational activities, their origin is too recent for their possibilities to be fully realized. But of

their value even now there can be no doubt.

This statement, it is believed, led one pioneer in the field of adult education to take decisive action. Arnold Rowntree, who had originally provided financial backing for Fleming's experiment at Beechcroft, decided it was time to create an organization to co-ordinate the work of all the centres. In 1920 the Educational Settlements Association was founded at a conference arranged and financed by Rowntree.

One of ESA's first tasks was to persuade the British Institute of Adult Education to launch an inquiry into the function of settlements. A commission, under the chairmanship of Harold Laski, with T. H. Searls, later professor of adult education at Hull, was established to conduct the inquiry.

In its final report, published in 1924, the commission came to the conclusion that centres of the Beechcroft type were a necessary element of the adult education system.

The year 1924 was also marked by the issue of the first set of regulations governing adult education from the Board of Education, then under the presidency of Labour's Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Until this date, liberal studies courses provided by the universities, the Workers' Educational Association, and other voluntary bodies had been granted under terms principally concerned with technical education. The new regulations recognised these courses had a distinctive character of their own.

The regulations also introduced a new educational organization, the new governing body. Each was to be given power to provide certain courses and guaranteed remuneration of 75 per cent of the teaching cost involved—finding the additional 25 per cent was a problem the bodies were expected to solve themselves.

At first it was anticipated the regulations would allow a steady growth in the amount of funded classes. Few organizations, however, granted Responsible Body status, but among them was the ESA which, in the first year of the scheme, provided 12 classes at four centres.

As the scheme began to enlarge, with a growth in demand from the various Responsible Bodies, the Board of Education became alarmed and began to curtail progress. Limits were set on the amount of classes and courses each body could provide.

From the mid-1920s, the ESA became increasingly concerned about the social and educational plight of the unemployed. In an attempt to ameliorate conditions in the hand-

da Valley a new centre, Ayles-y-Haf, was created.

As the economic situation worsened more clubs were established in other areas, and government grants began to be allocated for the work, particularly in the parts of the country which had been designated as "distressed". Here, special commissioners equipped with considerable powers and resources were appointed.

Help was forthcoming from other directions too. Representatives of the city and university of Oxford made themselves responsible for aiding the unemployed at Risca, in Monmouthshire, founding Oxford House there. Staff from the BBC, government departments, banks and commercial firms sponsored and supported clubs and centres of various kinds.

During the depression the ESA provided grants for the employment of full-time and part-time staff, and for educational equipment. Between 1931 and 1941 the association paid out £30,000 in annual grants to 15 centres. Courses and classes were also provided at clubs and centres where the primary object was not of an educational nature.

As the employment situation eased towards the end of the decade, many of the clubs and centres ceased to exist. But several educational authorities recognised the value of the educational centres. Grants were made, so that Ayles-y-Haf, Oxford House and several others were able to survive and evolve into conventional adult education institutions.

Another development which sprung up in answer to the demands of the "thirties" was the short-term residential college.

Wincham Hall at Northwich in Cheshire, was the first short-term residential college to be established in 1934. It was provided and maintained by the National Council of Social Service, and was appointed and funded by the ESA.

Courses lasting normally for six weeks were organised for unemployed men, with the aim of re-employing them both mentally and physically.

A report on Wincham Hall explained: "The value of a period at a residential centre is that it enables a man to escape for a time from his limiting conditions. He can look back, and looking at the limitations, re-discover his own values, re-discover himself. As some men have put it, they did not realise there were so many things a man could do with his life."

The same report, published in 1936, went on to urge that these short-term residential colleges should be absorbed into the public education system, recognizing the opportunity of further education to some of those thousands of men who, in spite of one reason or another, have had no organized secondary education.

It would be a "disaster" if, authors concluded, if the residential colleges were permitted to fade out of existence when the employment situation improved.

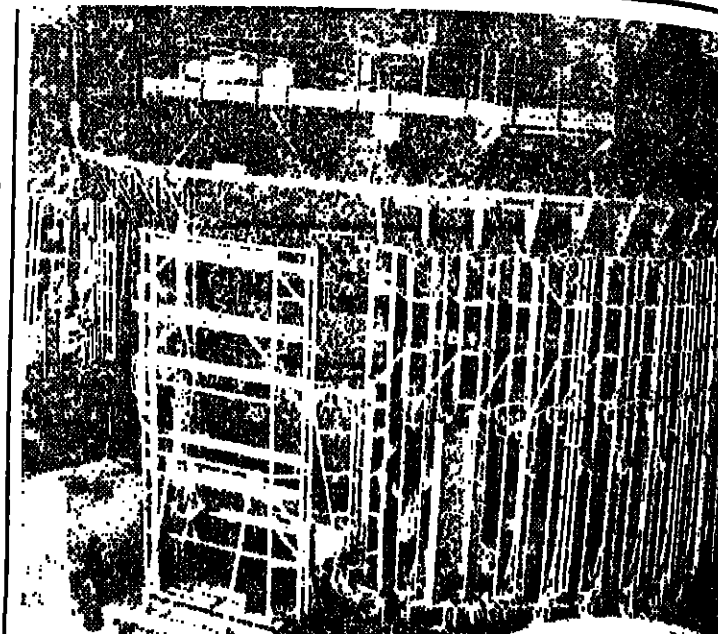
But sadly, just as the start of the First World War had overshadowed the opening of Beechcroft, the beginning of the Second World War dwarfed the expiry of three of the four short-term residential institutions.

The idea of the short-term college was kept alive, however, and went on to find a champion in Sir Richard Livingstone, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In a book published in 1941 he argued the case for residential adult education since 1914 to that provided by the Danish Folk High Schools. He posed two "All over the country great houses will be vacant, colleges for occupation, purchasable for a song. Why should not each local education authority start its own House of Education? It need not follow the lines of the Folk High Schools if it might be used for weekends, or for weeks of study, for educational or beginning great developments."

The Educational Centres Movement 1909-1977, by A. John Allaway, published by the National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), De Montfort House, 19b De Montfort Street, Leicester. Price £1.95.



Sir Charles Trevelyan who issued the first set of regulations for adult education.



An external muon identifier near the big BEBC hydrogen bubble chamber at CERN, Geneva.

Peers point to weakness in EEC research

Strengthened political authority is needed in the Common Market to improve its scientific research programme, a House of Lords committee has warned. The peers, including Lord Ashby, Lord Hinton and Lord Zuckerman, under the chairmanship of Lord Laidlaw, have criticized the EEC for setting itself development tasks which it is unable to fulfill.

"A wide range of evidence has revealed considerable dissatisfaction—not least among practising scientists—with the ill-defined role of the committee and development in the community", the committee's report states.

Nevertheless, it did welcome the relevance of the Common Market Commission to become directly involved in basic research leaving this role for the European Science Foundation. Evidence to the committee indicated that scientists preferred co-operation—the main purpose of the ESP—as this discouraged bureaucratic growth, and duplication and funded by the ESA.

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own territory, because they are bringing both prestige and benefits. However, the committee did come to the more "pragmatic" proposals put forward by a commission which aims to coordinate research between states, then take direct action. They suggested several research areas where the community could play a useful role:

- Projects designed to meet service requirements—public standards, town and country planning, etc.—which could be carried out at a central laboratory at existing centres.
- Long-term research which is unattractive to national scientists because of the poor prospects of any startling conclusions.
- Pilot projects in areas such as coal gasification, energy conservation and heat pumps.
- Coordinated action by which members with a common interest could combine their research efforts under a common commission, co-ordinating particularly in social research.

The committee also recommended that the office of President of the Commission should be strengthened by a scientific adviser, or team, to keep him continuously informed of the state of the science.

These moves are necessary, the committee concluded, because the present many scientists of the national eminence consider EEC research and development relatively unimportant to them. The nearest thing to a goal which we heard was the opinion that the staff were doing their best in the face of great difficulties.

"Witnesses felt that the few resources available were being spread too thinly over a wide range of topics. It was suggested that the commission should have a small political framework", the committee stated.

The lack of importance of research to the Common Market can be judged by the extent of its budget in this field. Its planned expenditure represents only about 5 per cent of the total spent by the nine member countries for the period 1977-80.

The committee highlighted three areas where poor political agreement among the countries revealed itself. First, because much applied research is important to industry, where member countries compete, any project could represent a national opportunity to secure a national advantage.

The second problem arises from the dichotomy between countries over the role of EEC research. Large countries look for the best that the present funds; the smaller members want funds in principle. This means the states with less developed research facilities use of EEC projects to ensure sources of knowledge for themselves; while the larger countries—such as Britain, France and Germany—consider that they could use their contributions better in national work.

Last, most member states seek to ensure that any new community laboratory is constructed on their

Complex Micro-Society United



OUR CARTOONIST CAPTURES A MOMENT OF MEANINGFUL INTERACTION DURING LAST WEEK'S MATCH.

If you have always found football ineffectually dreary, the time has come to invest £1.50 in an exciting new report published last week by those strange headloves, the Sports Council and the Social Science Research Council. It may be a slim volume, but it promises to do for football what Death in the Afternoon managed to do for bullfighting. Football, it seems, may well be mean, nasty and boring, but football matches offer countless opportunities for fun.

And not just fun, but money meaning and identity too. The team of researchers and academics who crept timorously into the stands two years ago armed with pens and notebooks and large doses of scientific objectivity believe their light now sheds a new, more methodological pickaxe have unearthed a rich vein of working-class culture well worth further study, boosted by an immediate injection of another £75,000 of research funds.

Even regular soccer enthusiasts will be able to glean gems of insight from the SSRSC report. After all, there is a great deal going on in the seething terraces that does not meet the unsociological eye. There are carefully structured roles, identity types and ritual patterns of behaviour worthy of the attention of latter-day Malinowskis and Webbers.

Football crowds are not just mobs, it reveals, but complex micro-societies in which every man has a carefully defined pattern of interactions. Among the fans there are special characters called "aggro leaders", "hard men", "chant enthusiasts", "learners" and "looneys".

The aggro leader is a robust, knockabout and thoroughly unsociable individual whose main job appears to be the provocation of opposing fans. He is happily playing-out fight sequences and pretending to be followed, at a safe distance, by a pair of aggro

followers "feeding off his bravado". Elsewhere in the crowd, holding themselves somewhat aloof, are the hard men. Far from being the "lone" type, they have a reputation to keep up. Besides having to bail their younger colleagues out of tight spots, the unenviable hard men are also expected to sustain their charisma by prolonged and uncomfortable bouts of beer drinking. For status reasons a 15 pint man is regarded as better than a 10-pint man.

There are intellectual roles, too. The chant enthusiast, it turns out, takes his cue from the great traditions of Greek tragedy. His job is to "interpret what is happening and apply an appropriate chant". He is also responsible for the introduction of new chants.

Domestic fans, known as football brains, are not without status. They know a great deal about the team and record the lives and styles of individual players. But their cerebral and rather obscure preoccupations are counterpointed neatly by the looneys, status-hungry, somewhat pathetic fans, who are easily led to excesses by the occasion.

These inadequately socialized souls "seem unable to handle all the rules of the game, and place a disproportionate amount of emphasis on being recklessly brave".

Least it all appears a bit too serious, the football mob has its comedians, not just to make people laugh, but to "play a key role in the emotional life of the group by relieving tensions."

Finally and touchingly there are the earners, youngsters who watch and admire older boys, sometimes seen happily playing-out fight sequences and pretending to be followed, at a safe distance, by a pair of aggro

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The South Bank maths show

The need to introduce industrial experience into the education system has become an issue of wide debate. In particular, commerce has been very keen for teachers to understand the many factors which will affect pupils who choose an industrial career.

In an attempt to establish closer links between these areas, a scheme has been launched at London's Polytechnic of the South Bank which aims to combine educational and business training as part of an honours degree in mathematics and computing. The new course, which will lead to a degree and a certificate of education, has been approved by the Council for National Academic Awards and is one reason for the council's stated hope that the polytechnic will become a centre of excellence in mathematical education.

Other innovations at South Bank include a new MSE course in mathematical education which began last September and is for serving teachers who already have degrees in mathematics or related qualifications. The Social Science Research Council has also given a £17,000 grant for research into developing mathematical abilities in problem solving in children between nine and 13 years.

Further plans include a postgraduate diploma in mathematical education within the next two years and a similar diploma for primary and middle school teachers.

The new joint business and education course is an extension of the BSc sandwich course in mathematics and computing which at present specializes in areas that are particularly relevant to business and commerce. The major change is that students may now choose between a business or an education path which will lead to a degree and a certificate of education with recommendation for qualified teacher status within the normal four years.

At the end of a common first year, students interested in the education path will spend five weeks in schools observing and obtaining teaching practice. If this path is chosen, and students do not wish to continue, they can switch without a break in their studies back to the business side.

Those who choose education will spend the first six months of their third year in industrial placements, giving them valuable experience of the real world, the course director Dr David Pyfe, said. This will be followed by six months education training at Avery Hill College in South East London and students will also study education topics during each of their college years.

Schools are looking for teachers who have experience of commerce and industry. It is interesting because children will then be taught by people who have knowledge of industry", Dr Pyfe added.

Mrs Leone Burton of the professional education department, who is also concerned with the new courses, said: "We are striving to meet the training of mathematics graduates who are going into business or education and are trying to correct the illiterate basis on which mathematics has been taught in past years". Dr Pyfe also emphasized that the new course had been designed to be as flexible as possible.

At present about 20 students a year enrol in the business course in mathematics, which involves the study of computing, statistics, mathematical modelling and other related subjects. Numbers are expected to rise to about 30 when the new option for education is introduced in September.

The new course is only one aspect of the innovative work in mathematical education which the staff of South Bank are developing. The £17,000 SSRSC grant to be used for research into problem-solving among children over a 21-year period will be used to establish research assistants and follow posts. The remainder will go towards travel and secretarial work.

Research into problem-solving has been carried out for several years now at South Bank and some of the findings have been used as feedback for the make-up of the polytechnic's other new course—their MSE in mathematical education. Apart from mathematical modelling, the degree includes the compulsory study of problem-solving itself, and also the nature and philosophy of mathematics.

The course consists of seven terms' work with students attending one afternoon and two evenings a week. It aims to improve competence among teachers and by incorporating some of the material revealed in the research into problem-solving will help teachers to understand and foster basic mathematical skills in children.

There are 19 students in the first intake and they are studying four compulsory subjects—the nature and philosophy of mathematics; mathematical modelling; curriculum and pedagogy; and problem solving—and two options out of a possible four subjects—history of mathematics; computing in education; numerical mathematics; and concepts of statistics.

Peter David

●PUBLIC DISORDER AND SPORTING EVENTS: 21-50 from SGR, Darby House, Bletchingly Rd, Mersham, Redhill, Surrey.

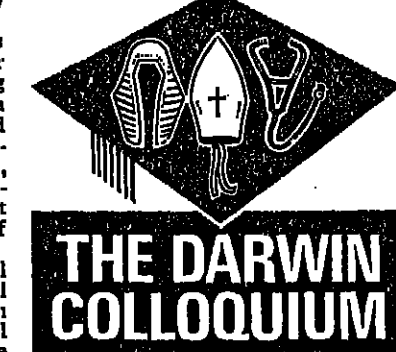
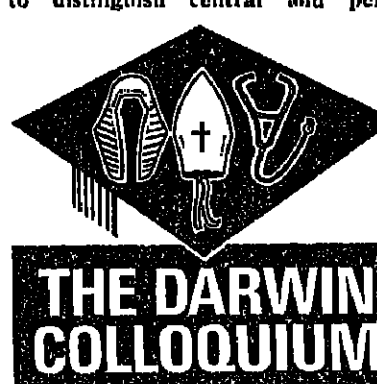
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Robin McKie

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The department consists of fifteen economists and is responsible for economics teaching throughout the Polytechnic on a number of CMAA degree, higher diploma and certificate.

In addition to teaching experienced candidates (male or female) will be expected to produce evidence of research activity in their specialist area.

SALARY £6,432-£7,134 (Bar) £8,070
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Director (Staffing), North Staffordshire Polytechnic, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 2DE.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited in the following posts which will also be open to impending retirement of the present holders.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP
AND INFORMATION STUDIES (GRADE VI)

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians and should possess good academic qualifications and have good teaching experience, preferably at degree level. The appointment is for 10th April, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
OF LANGUAGES (GRADE VI)

Applicants should have a good honours degree and ideally a relevant postgraduate qualification and have good teaching experience. The appointment will date from 1st September, 1978. Candidates for both posts should have organising ability and a strong commitment to teaching and curriculum development.

Salary scale (both posts): £7,459-£8,000 p.a. (including supplements).

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, Liverpool Polytechnic, Richmond House, 1 Runcorn Place, Liverpool L3 9RH. Tel: 051-227 5501, ext. 43. Please quote reference LP/131.

Closing date is fourteen days from the appearance of this advertisement.

oxford polytechnic

Department of Law, Politics and Economics

Lecturer II in Law
(Salary £3,744-£5,965)

Applications are invited for the above post with effect from September, 1978. Preference will be given to candidates who have an interest in property law and the Department is particularly interested in newly qualified lawyers or law graduates.

Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Head of Department of Law, Politics and Economics, Oxford Polytechnic, Oxford, OX3 0BP, by 1 April, 1978, from whom further details and application forms may be obtained.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF WALES
POLITECHNIG CYMRU

Re-advertisement

Applications are invited for the following post which has arisen due to the retirement of the present holder.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
OF ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
Grade V

Salary: £7,395-£9,271 plus £492 Salary Supplement
The Department offers a Degree Course in Electrical Engineering, the Higher National Diploma and a wide range of professional and technician courses. There is a lively research activity.

Applicants should possess good academic qualifications and wide experience of teaching, preferably at degree level. Industrial and/or relevant non-academic experience will be considered of value. Research experience will be advantageous.

Further particulars may be obtained from:
The Personnel Officer,
The Polytechnic of Wales,
Polypridd, Mid Glamorgan CF37 1DL
Telephone: (0443) 405133

To whom letters of application should be returned by 22 March 1978.



Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

Lecturers-

Catering
Dietetics
Food Technology/
Food Engineering
Bakery/Confectionery

This rapidly expanding Polytechnic needs lecturers in the above subjects for Certificate/Diploma and Higher Diploma courses.

Candidates should be members of a relevant professional or technical body with a minimum of 5 years experience.

Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

Other benefits include gratuity, overseas allowance, family passages, annual leave, car allowance, assistance with school fees and subsidised housing.

For full details and application form write quoting MK/217/ TK

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, Recruitment Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

Preston Polytechnic

Applications are invited for the following positions created by the Polytechnic Council to take account of the continuing rapid development of this Polytechnic.

HEAD OF SCHOOL/
PROFESSOR OF LAW
HEAD OF SCHOOL/
PROFESSOR OF ACCOUNTING
AND FINANCE
HEAD OF SCHOOL/
PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS STUDIES
HEAD OF SCHOOL/
PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY
HEAD OF SCHOOL/
PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL
STUDIES

Salary: £7,887-£8,763 (under review)

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Chief Administrative Officer (Staffing), Preston Polytechnic, Corporation Street, Preston PR1 2TG, to whom completed applications should be returned by Friday, 7th April, 1978.

MANCHESTER
THE POLYTECHNIC
JOHN BARTON LECTURE IN
COMMUNICATIONS
MATHEMATICS
AND
COMPUTING
ASSISTANT
LECTURER
IN
TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
THE POLYTECHNIC
ASSISTANT
LECTURER
IN
TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

PRESTON
THE POLYTECHNIC
ASSISTANT
LECTURER
IN
TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

SHEFFIELD
THE POLYTECHNIC
ASSISTANT
LECTURER
IN
TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE
POLYTECHNIC
ASSISTANT
LECTURER
IN
TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE
POLYTECHNIC
ASSISTANT
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TELEVISION
TECHNOLOGY
AND
COMPUTING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

Polytechnics continued

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Art and Design
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION ARTS AND DESIGN
ASSISTANT LECTURER II in Graphic Design/Creative Advertising

To teach within the Department of Communication Arts and Design, the successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of creative advertising and design.

The post particularly involves tutorial responsibilities at all year levels in the 3rd year Advertising Design and the Graphic Design course. It also involves work with students in other areas of the course, including MA and with students in other courses in the Department.

A 3rd year student in Photography
The duties involved will be the teaching of the theory of photography and professional practice. An interest and understanding of creative advertising and design is an essential advantage.

The successful candidate will work principally with students taking a BA (Hons) Graphic Design, Special Option in Photographic Studies course and may have tutorial responsibility for the final year.

A 3rd year student in Photography
The post will involve both studio and lecture teaching and the use of all types of photographic equipment. A working knowledge of colour and colour print would be an advantage. No, however, would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will work principally with students taking a BA (Hons) Graphic Design, Special Option in Photographic Studies course.

Salary scale: £3,729 to £5,493, plus supplements up to £492 per annum.
For further particulars and application form (returnable by March 31, 1978) please send a self-addressed envelope marked with the appropriate reference number, to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints Building, Manchester M14 6HH.

LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Social Science

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Head of Department BUSINESS STUDIES
Salary Grade VI within the range £8,037-£9,913 plus £312 plus £180 supplements (up to a maximum of £9,093 per annum).

Head of Department LEGAL STUDIES
Salary Grade VI within the range £7,395-£9,271 plus £312 plus £180 supplements (up to a maximum of £8,090 per annum).
Application forms and further particulars are available from the Director, Lanchester Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 5FB, returnable by 3rd April, 1978.

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Management and Business

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

Lecturer II in Corporate
Management/Business Policy

To teach and assist in the development of Corporate Management and Business Policy options in a range of Management, Business, Social and Special short courses in the Faculty. Candidates should hold at least a good honours degree and should have had academic and/or industrial experience. Experience in business management would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to research either on a personal basis or in a faculty or departmental programme. All staff are expected to make a contribution to course administration. The appointment will be made at Lecturer II level but the progression to Senior Lecturer level subject to meeting current University criteria.

Salary scale: £3,729 to £5,493, plus £492 per annum supplement.
For further particulars and application form (returnable by March 31, 1978) please send a self-addressed envelope marked with the appropriate reference number, to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints Building, Manchester M14 6HH.

SUNDERLAND

POLYTECHNIC

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL

SCIENCE

ASSISTANT LECTURER II

IN PHYSICS

Applicants should have a good honours degree in a relevant subject and a minimum of 5 years experience. Salary is in a scale equivalent to £6005-£8130 pa depending on experience, and an additional tax-free starting equivalent may be payable subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements.

For full details and application form write quoting MK/217/ TK

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, Recruitment Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

MANCHESTER

THE POLYTECHNIC

ASSISTANT LECTURER II

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